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Whence This Enthusiasm?

From what source do the ardent hyphenates of Teutonic inclination who assume that the Americanism of CHARLES EVANS HUGHES is of a less vigorous fibre than that of WOODROW WILSON, or ELIHU ROOT, or THEODORE ROOSEVELT, derive the information inspiring their present activity? That it does not proceed from that reticent figure in Washington whose professional silence has baffled the efforts of the most ingenious collectors of impressions we are sure. It is not the logical deduction from the public outgivings for which he was responsible in the period before official responsibility sealed his lips. It can scarcely be the result of reasoning based on his antecedents and ancestry. These point to a disposition on his part different from that which appears to animate the recent recruits to his standard.

Is it possible that this strange intrusion of sentiment in favor of CHARLES E. HUGHES is evidence of the operation of a subtle humorist? Or has the grave body of hyphenates been annexed to the political machine of some resourceful enemy of the man who won't talk?

New Coins for Old.

Not the design on the coin, but the number of them in the pocket, is the matter of gravest concern to all except numismatists, but a change in the coinage interests all amateurs of the decorative arts. The Treasury will confer a new series of dimes, quarters and half dollars on us this summer, regardless of the storm that broke over the revisers of the gold pieces. The printed description of the new dies suggests that they will make money more lively than ever before.

The halves and quarters are to bear full length Liberties "striding" and "stepping." On the larger of the two the flag is to be "flying to the breeze." No mere heads for the new pieces. They will typify haste, that great accomplishment of those who are noisy about their work. Liberty is to hold aloft laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civic and military glory; had Chautauque's most highly remunerated philanthropist continued in a post of eminence no such horrid slap at pacifism would have been tolerated. But the lady of the quarter will bear an olive branch, for the mollification of coat room boys, who, according to our visitors from afar, scorn a lower reward for their unsolicited services.

The dime will show the fasces, the honored symbol of unity and power, backing a Liberty adorned with a winged cap. The money flies away. But does anybody nowadays count a dime as money? Does it not occupy the ignoble place of the cent in that California of the Native Sons never cease to boast?

Let us await the new tokens with suspended judgment. The half dollar has fallen into unexplained unpopularity. Why do the people reject it, seeking instead two twenty-five cent pieces? It is a good coin. Let the cashiers worry; the preceding designers of new coins forgot that they should "stack." May Art join hands with utility in the Wilsonian issue!

Mosby the Raider.

In the war between the States JOHN S. MOSBY, however difficult it may be to define him as a soldier, played a more romantic part than any other leader on either side. Some of the Northern commanders would never admit that Mosby had an organization; he was entitled to consideration as a legitimate combatant. If they had caught Mosby they would have shot or hanged him. General Custer threatened to give him short shift if captured.

Scout, guerrilla, partisan leader, or whatever JOHN S. MOSBY may be called, he held commissions from the Confederate Government and stood high in the esteem of that fine cavalryman and West Pointer J. E. B. STUART. As Lee, who valued Mosby's services, would never have tolerated an outlaw under the rules of war, and as Grant intended for Mosby when he surrendered in 1863, the famous raider's standing as a Confederate soldier is not seriously in question.

There were Northern Generals who were disposed to question the regularity of NATHAN BEDFORD FORESTER, and others who considered TURNER ASHBY a partisan leader only and placed him in the same class with

Mosby, their special detestation. All these Confederates had a natural genius for surprising the enemy, and they were successful or troublesome in proportion to their opportunities. Mosby was indisputably the most troublesome and exasperating. He never rose to high command, but such achievements as the seizure of General STOUTON and most of his staff in the dead of night at Fairfax Court House and the capture of SHERIDAN's supply train near Berryville are indelible incidents in the history of the war. They appeal to the imagination more than the winning of minor battles, for the name of such is legion in the great struggle.

No doubt the deeds of Mosby were exaggerated, and in some cases highly colored, but the truth is sufficiently dramatic and impressive. He was a scout and raider of infinite guile and an audacity equal to any enterprising however dangerous and doubtful. The intrepidity of the man was shown by his indifference to wounds and by his return to the front as soon as he healed. After the war he lost caste in the South by accepting office from Republican Administrations, but in politics he was as daring and as indifferent to criticism as he had been as a free lance in the great conflict.

Mosby was psychologically a queer combination both in war and peace, and it would be just as reasonable to doubt his loyalty to the Confederacy, which he served effectively without counting the risks he ran as a raider of communications, as to challenge the sincerity of his political course in the period of reconstruction. As a soldier he was like no one else; as a reconstructed rebel he was also different. He was always JOHN S. MOSBY.

Contraction of the Wilson Foreign Doctrine.

When President Wilson spoke very frankly on Saturday evening before the League to Enforce Peace on the European war, he declared that "the lesson which the shock of being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world had made poignantly clear is that the peace of the world must henceforth depend on a new and more wholesome diplomacy," and assuming to speak for the American people he said:

"We believe these fundamental things. First, that every people have a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live."

"Second, that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon."

"And third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and the disregard of the rights of peoples and nations."

Not only did the President proclaim it as his opinion that the people believed these "fundamental things," but he confidently asserted that:

"So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation."

In another paragraph of this address the President said that he was "sure that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines":

"A universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the cause to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

Herein the President proposed that the United States should join an alliance of Powers for the regulation of boundary lines and the protection of nations all over the earth; an alliance that, to achieve its object, must undertake a task of investigation, readjustment and repression worldwide in its scope, the end of which is beyond the imagination of any statesman to foresee. It would involve this country in the obscure and difficult disputes that disturb the politics and menace the peace of every continent and tribe in the world. Unless our participation in the incidental councils were to be literary only, and hence farcical, our resources would be pledged to uphold the mandates of the alliance, and nonconformance with its edicts would be the signal for the exercise of our coercive power in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, wherever their application was opposed.

The SUN said of this scheme that it would reverse the historic policy of the Government set forth in Washington's Farewell Address and studiously adhered to by the statesmen of four generations. We said we did not believe the American people of today wanted, or would consent, to enter into entangling foreign alliances; and we questioned the authenticity of the impression on which the President based his contrary opinion.

In Mr. Wilson's Memorial Day address that he has changed his mind on this subject, for at Arlington he endeavored to revise his utterance by denying in this fashion the unavoidable implications of his plan:

"I also said that I believed that the people of the United States were ready to become partners in any alliance of the nations that would guarantee public right above selfish aggression. Some of the public prints have reminded me, as if I needed to be reminded, of what General

Washington warned us against. He warned us against entangling alliances. 'I shall never myself consent to an entangling alliance; but I would gladly assent to a disentangling alliance, an alliance which would disentangle the peoples of the world from those combinations in which they seek their own separate and private interests and unite the peoples of the world to preserve the peace of the world upon a basis of common right and justice.'

"There is liberty there, not limitation. 'There is freedom, not entanglement.'"

We shall not do President Wilson's intellectual processes the disservice to believe that he conceives a partnership by the terms of which our moral and material forces would be put at the disposal of any league in the enforcement of its decrees concerning the sovereignty under which others shall live to be a "disentangling alliance." He is entitled to the benefit of another explanation. It is that he put forward his outline of an international agreement under the inspiration of devotion to Humanity, and is now retracting it in obedience to a newly awakened realization of the continued intention of the American people to devote their energies to the welfare and protection of their own interests, a matter of import to any candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Americans for America!

What citizen, native born or naturalized, the son of immigrants recently arrived or long ago established in the United States, can dissent from the words uttered by Colonel ROOSEVELT at St. Louis yesterday? Certainly no partisanship shaped the message he there delivered; he addressed himself to all, seeking by no allusion or omission to reap for himself political or personal advantage from his championship of unhyphenated loyalty. He was at pains to record that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Root, popularly classified as his rivals in certain minor affairs of life, were, like him, the objects of attack from those who have missed the inspiration of Americanism; he freely accorded to them the honor he might have endeavored to retain exclusively for himself.

It may be said that Colonel ROOSEVELT's subject admitted of only one treatment. Unfortunately, it has been disclosed since August of 1914 that the primary problems of Americanization do call for discussion and exposition. Among the citizens of the United States are some whose devotion is not single to the nation to which they give nominal allegiance. They have not freed themselves of other loyalties. They seek to turn their citizenship to the service of other nations. For their enlightenment and warning, and for the stimulation of men of undivided but lazy patriotism, such clear and uncompromising enunciation of a fundamental truth is necessary.

Wanted: A Million Recruits.

The campaign of the American Red Cross Society to raise its membership to the million mark is being prosecuted with energy and thoroughness that are not likely to leave the excuse of ignorance of what is being done available to any reluctant possible recruit. Information as to terms of membership is more easy to obtain than to avoid.

Japan, with a population of 40,000,000, has 1,500,000 Red Cross members. The United States, with a population of 100,000,000, has 27,000 members of the society. Whether or not the proportional figures are significant of and measure any sort of merit in the two nations, the comparison should be sufficient to swamp the recruiting agents with names of volunteers.

Confidence that the society will surely realize its ambition to attain a membership of 1,000,000 in the nation—equal to Russia's enrollment—of these 100,000 in and about this city, should not be permitted to restrain any individual's zeal in the enterprise. The million means 1,000,000 individuals.

Improving the Navy Bill.

Before the vote was taken in committee of the whole in the House on Representative BUTLER's amendment increasing the number of submarines to be authorized, the naval appropriations bill being under consideration, Mr. PADGETT of Tennessee appealed to members not to be moved by misguided enthusiasm for the submarine. "They need," said he, "the protection of the heavy guns of the fleet or coast defense." This from the responsible chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs!

If naval operations in the European war have proved anything it is that submarines with a supply base are independent of "the heavy guns of the fleet or coast defense." The effectiveness of the submarine has been limited only by its radius and the devices and alertness of the enemy. Now as to the misguided enthusiasm of which Mr. PADGETT complains. The British battleships Audacious (dreadnought), Formidable, Triumph, Majestic, Goliath, and the cruisers Hermes, Hogue, Cressy, Aboukir and Hawke are known to have been sunk by submarines, besides destroyers and torpedo boats; from the same cause the French have lost the armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, the cruiser Amiral Charner, and the auxiliary cruisers Provence and Indian; the Italians the armored cruisers Amalfi and Garibaldi; the Russians the armored cruiser Pallada. This list is incomplete and does not include several mysterious sinkings. Misguided enthusiasm, indeed! Even a prairie member of Congress can judge of the

INVESTIGATORS' POWERS.

Authority of Committees to Continue After Adjournment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The power of our Legislature, by resolution, to continue its committees after adjournment sine die is of so great importance that I beg to reply to the letter of the Hon. Archibald Watson challenging this power, in THE SUN of May 21. In order to understand the exact point which has been raised, it is necessary to know that the Legislature may attempt to investigate by a commission specially created by a law or statute; by a commission or committee specially created by resolution, or by a standing committee specially authorized by resolution.

Also, the Legislature may authorize its standing committees to act during the legislative session; after adjournment, but during the year, or after the year for which the Legislature was elected.

Mr. Watson asserts that the Legislature, by resolution, cannot authorize its standing committees to conduct a legislative investigation after adjournment sine die, but during the year for which the Legislature was elected. I think this power exists; and that it is beyond serious dispute.

Mr. Watson relies on the following cases: *Bain v. Bain*, 117 North Carolina, 146; *Braham v. Lange*, 16 Indiana, 497; *Marshall v. Harwood*, 7 Maryland, 466; *Tipton v. Parker*, 71 Arkansas, 193, and *Fergus v. Russell*, 270 Illinois, 304.

He quotes Judge Clarke of Illinois in *Bain v. Bain*, with the proposition: "The Legislature cannot authorize its standing committees to conduct a legislative investigation after adjournment sine die, but during the year for which the Legislature was elected. I think this power exists; and that it is beyond serious dispute."

This, however, is only a part of one sentence in Judge Clarke's opinion. The whole opinion is to the effect that, in *Bain v. Bain*, the court held, for the reasons stated, that the Legislature had no power to authorize a committee of its body to sit during vacation.

And he also expressly uses the language: "The act or resolution creating the committee is void."

But *Braham v. Lange* is equally fatal to Mr. Watson's claim, because in that case the court said (p. 509):

"To say that the Legislature has no power to authorize a committee to sit in vacation is to ignore the fact that the Legislature, as well as we think, as the dictates of reason, contradicts."

The case on which special reliance is placed is *Parkus v. Russell*, recently decided in Illinois. That was a decision in a prizefight case, and the court made no reference to the Illinois Constitution, but decided badly.

With all this, the adjournment of the Legislature all its functions as a legislative body cease. Its work is ended.

This case is, therefore, one authority in favor of Mr. Watson's contention, but it is a long way from an authoritative statement under our own State Constitution.

So much for the "plaintiff's case." I respectfully urge that it does not successfully attack our constitutional provision that "the legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly, and the well recognized principle of constitutional law that such a provision confers unlimited power, except only as there is an express constitutional limitation or one which is necessarily implied. No provision of our Constitution is pointed out which expressly or impliedly limits the Legislature's power to continue its committees to conduct an investigation throughout the year for which the Legislature was elected, and there is no such provision.

The Constitution does not provide that the Legislature shall lose any of its powers by adjournment sine die, except the power to elect or reelect its members. It is not, therefore, in our power to limit it to one year, and if it is reconvened it can only act upon such subjects as the Governor recommends for consideration. Indeed, the meaning of the latter restriction does not necessarily include resolutions. See *Cullen v. J. J. Imboden*, 100 Ill. 483.

Mr. Watson asserts that "a concurrent resolution, such as brought the Thompson committee into being, is not a law and it does not have the force and effect of a law." For this assertion he cites Justice Langdon's opinion in *People v. Langdon*, 100 Ill. 483. On the contrary, it is now settled beyond dispute that the Legislature has constitutional power, by resolution, to confer authority on its committees to conduct legislative investigations. People vs. Learned, 5 Hun, 628. People ex rel. McDonald vs. Koeller, 90 N. Y. 483. People vs. Sharp, 107 N. Y. 427, 444-5.

In *People vs. Learned* the court said (p. 636):

"It is sufficient to say that there is no clause in the Constitution expressly prohibiting the Legislature from continuing its committees to conduct an investigation, and where not expressly prohibited by the Constitution the legislative power is unrestricted and unlimited. On the contrary, it is now settled beyond dispute that the Legislature has constitutional power, by resolution, to confer authority on its committees to conduct legislative investigations. People vs. Learned, 5 Hun, 628. People ex rel. McDonald vs. Koeller, 90 N. Y. 483. People vs. Sharp, 107 N. Y. 427, 444-5.

We have no knowledge of any peculiarly marking the House Committee on the District of Columbia, but our curiosity is aroused by a characterization of it implied by a remark of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. HOWARD. Being asked in debate by Mr. MONROE of Wyoming why that committee did not act in a certain matter, Mr. HOWARD responded: "Why can you not climb a greased pole with an arm full of eels? Tell me." There is a certain uncertainty of impression produced here. Mr. HOWARD should have delineated more or less.

The Belgians had more spiritually than guns.

Saving the Face of Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Why monkey with the clock? Is early rising something to be ashamed of that we want to hide it by making the clock lie about it?

If New York puts the clock forward and Chicago or Denver doesn't, a time of day will be lost in one place and would be wrong in the other.

New York, May 31. O. K. H.

June.

The bride and the groom their vows profess; June is a cure for loneliness.

The board is groaning, the warmth is free, June is a cure for poverty.

The graduates with their love entrance, June is a cure for ignorance.

The green is tender, the roses bloom, June is a cure for ugliness.

Vacation days for the church begin, June is surely a cure for sin.

These are a few of the things I feel—June that June is a cure for war.

McLennan Wilson.

UNCLE SAM'S FORECASTS.

The Maritime Exchange at Philadelphia Speaks Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In THE SUN of May 21 Stuart S. Scott of Baltimore, writes that the weather conditions and storm signals displayed from the reporting station of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange at Delaware Breakwater on Tuesday, May 24, were as follows: "The wind was from the southwest at the time of the report, and was blowing the night the wind hauled to the northwest and blew half a gale."

After investigating the report I find the facts to be as follows: No storm flag was displayed at the signal station on May 10 until 10:20 P. M., when southwest storm warnings were ordered up from Washington.

The wind at Delaware Breakwater on May 10 was from the southeast from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.; it hauled to the southwest from 6 P. M. until 8 A. M. on May 11, and then hauled to the northwest until noon of May 11, and the maximum velocity reached at that time was forty-six miles for a short time from the southwest at 8:30 A. M.

This statement can be verified by the United States Weather Bureau, to which all reports are made. There is absolutely nothing amiss with the observer at Delaware Breakwater, and he is not in the habit of playing jokes.

Secretary Philadelphia Maritime Exchange. PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Humanity to Lobsters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Which is the more humane way of trapping up lobsters for shipment to other parts of the world? Lobsters are not injured one another? To make the claws with a wooden wedge in the joint, or to cut them off with a knife and lay the lobsters flat on their backs as the methods now employed.

Karl G. Kleinstueck of Kalamazoo, Mich., was certainly the more humane of the two. He wrote a letter to W. O. Stillman, president of the National Humane Association, against the "sticking" of lobsters. The June number of the *National Humane Review* presents comments on the matter.

Throughout the country interested in animal protection on the ways and means of transporting lobsters. The editors of the *National Humane Review* are certainly the more humane of the two. Lobsters are not injured one another? To make the claws with a wooden wedge in the joint, or to cut them off with a knife and lay the lobsters flat on their backs as the methods now employed.

New York, May 31.

Brooklyn on the Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Every time I look at the map of New York City, I am reminded of the fact that a statistician of the Bridge Department once figured that it would take a steamship of the capacity of 3,000 persons sixteen trips to carry across the bridge the number of people who cross the bridge in one hour. He also figured that the capacity of the Borough of Brooklyn could be increased by the addition of four bridges, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro, in a little over two years.

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IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Lack of Bottoms Impeding American Commerce With the Islands.

Within the last ten years the business of the Canary Islands has increased in value and they have become the most important ocean coaling station in the south Atlantic. At present the islands are being developed by a company which has secured a concession from the Government to develop the islands. The company has secured a concession from the Government to develop the islands. The company has secured a concession from the Government to develop the islands.

Ships from America of tobacco, flour, lard, hams, fatbacks, wheat, corn, coal, and other goods, are increasing rapidly. But the lack of sufficient harbor facilities was a great handicap. Delays of from three to six months on New York boats for the Canaries were frequent, and the cost of the delay was enormous. Important classes of goods, such as ground meat and wood, were completely cut off from the United States because of the high steamer rates.

War entirely cut off the islands' second best customer, Germany, and England and France were forced to curtail their purchases. As a result, the islands are now marked for a marked decrease in demand for their staple exports—bananas, potatoes and tomatoes.

Although the banana situation improved toward the end of the year, it was one-fourth of the tomato crop was thrown away.

Early in September an ocean transportation company, the *Canary Islands*, began a monthly service to Canaries ports, and in December efforts were begun to secure a monthly sailing service to the islands with the hope of a further reduction in charges. During the last half of 1915 nearly a dozen steamers were added to the Canaries fleet, which were of great assistance in marketing the banana crop.

The need of direct service between the United States and the Canary Islands has not yet been wholly met. The United States Government has been unable to import by the Canaries, low cost, because of the high cost of the goods being transported to other countries. If the transportation problem can be solved America will develop a profitable and extensive trade with these islands.

Applying the Test of Logic to Mr. Ford's Philosophy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: It all history is "bunk" then it follows that the night the day that Mr. Ford's talk of a few days since is also "bunk."

This can indeed be amply shown from independent sources of information. It follows that everything is "bunk."

From "bunk" we come and to "bunk" we return. Blessed be the name of "bunk."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

Measuring Wilson, Hughes and Roosevelt Up to Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Real Americanism and thorough preparedness are the live issues, but they are essentially domestic policies and their effect upon foreign affairs is incidental and secondary. But what of the relative effect of the election of President Wilson or ex-President Roosevelt or Justice Hughes upon international affairs, and especially upon this country's part and interest in them?

The next few years will see the greatest game of world politics that has ever taken place. Fixing the terms of peace will involve not only questions of national boundaries and the precise terms of the treaties but also interchanges of views upon the future of the world. In all this the United States will be vitally interested. Our national interests are at stake in the readjustment. The United States in the readjustment of the world will be the most far-reaching effect. In all this the United States will be vitally interested. Our national interests are at stake in the readjustment.

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